Tipo	Periódico
Título	Rhinoviruses as critical agents in severe bronchiolitis in infants
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DOI	10.1016/j.jped.2021.11.006
Assunto (palavras chaves)	Bronchiolitis; Epidemiology; Respiratory syncytial virus; Rhinovirus.
Idioma	Inglês e Português
Fonte	Título do periódico: Jornal de Pediatria ISSN: 0021-7557 Volume/Número/Paginação/Ano: 98/-/362-368
Data da publicação	Julho de 2022
Formato da produção	Impressa ou digital
Resumo	Objectives: To detect RSV or other thirteen respiratory viruses as possible causer agent of bronchiolitis in infants. Method: This is an epidemiological analytical study, conducted using a nasopharyngeal aspirate of 173 hospitalized children younger than two years old with severe bronchiolitis in three hospitals in the Campinas Metropolitan Region (CMR) during 2013-14. The data was statically evaluated by Pearson's chi-squared test with statistical significance of 0.05 and 95% confidence level. Results: As expected, the most prevalent viruses detected were RSV A and B in 47% and 16% of the samples, respectively. However, almost a third of severe bronchiolitis cases there were no detection of RSV, and the viruses more commonly detected were rhinoviruses, which were identified in almost a quarter of all positive samples for at least a viral agent. Conclusions: Although nothing could be concluded from the disease severity and clinical-epidemiological data, the present study's results indicate that severe bronchiolitis is not always related to RSV infections in children younger than two years old, and the rhinoviruses were more prevalent in these cases. These findings reinforce the need to

	carry out a viral diagnosis in the hospital emergency would be very appropriate for all cases of respiratory infections in children, even for diseases in which the primary etiological agent seems to be well known.
Fomento	FUNCAMP, FAPESP, and CNPq.